



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Committee and was in large measure responsible for the arbitration conventions on which the delegates finally and with general harmony united. Much of the other work of the Conference was as truly in the interests of goodwill and concord as the direct work upon this subject. We do not hesitate to say that, in view of the skillful, varied and eminently practical and far-reaching character of its accomplishments, this Mexican Conference is justly entitled to rank among the foremost international gatherings of our time. In some directions it went further in laying the foundations of permanent and comprehensive international fellowship and coöperation than any other congress of nations has done.

China and Russia.

It has been difficult to discover the real nature of the treaty recently signed between China and Russia. All sorts of rumors in regard to it have been circulated by the European press. But the details of the treaty have just been published, and it is now possible to see the bearings of the convention. It provides primarily for the complete evacuation of Manchuria by Russia within eighteen months, and the reëstablishment of the government of China in this territory as it existed before the occupation by the Czar's troops. China agrees to execute strictly the terms of the contract of 1896 with the Russo-Chinese bank, to protect the railway line and its employees, to ensure the security of Russian subjects located in Manchuria and their enterprises, to keep the Russian government informed of the strength of the Chinese forces maintained in that district, and not to permit any other foreign power to occupy the territory evacuated by Russia, or to take part in the protection, construction, or exploitation of railway lines there. The treaty vindicates Russia of the charge so persistently circulated that she proposed to maintain permanent sovereignty over Manchuria, but its provisions are decidedly Monroeish in phraseology and clearly establish her paramountcy in Northern China, which will hereafter mean more or less, according to political emergencies.

Playing with War.

One of our exchanges gives the following account of a recent conversation between a young war correspondent and Mr. John Morley, the distinguished English Liberal:

"Suddenly Mr. Morley, with that uncompromising directness which often distinguishes him, and with his equally characteristic desire to pierce at once to a man's motives, said: 'Why are you a war correspondent? Do you like war?' The young man who dislikes war theoretically as much as every man ought to, has, it is to be feared, a certain weakness for its wild excitements. While he was diffidently preparing to address himself to a statement of this precarious attitude towards war, Mr. Morley struck in again, more uncompromising than ever, with 'I loathe it.'

" 'Well,' said the war correspondent, 'so do I, and I hope I have never said a word that helped in an infinitesimal degree to bring on a war, or to prevent one from

ending. At the same time'—Mr. Morley's friends will be able to picture the dry humor of his smile and the deprecating headshake at this critical point—'if there has to be a war—that is, if there is a war—I would rather be there to see it than not.' Mr. Morley would allow no such pretty mixture of righteousness and sin. 'Ah!' he said, 'you're playing with it—playing with it.' "

Brevities.

. . . The reports of the international Peace Congress held at Monaco the first week in April did not reach us in time for insertion in this number. We shall give next month the substance of the work of the Congress, which is reported to have been successful beyond expectation.

. . . Mr. Smiley has sent out invitations for the eighth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, which is to meet on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of this month. It is expected that Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, will preside over its deliberations. The indications at present are that the Conference will be the largest and most important ever held at Lake Mohonk.

. . . The Industrial Arbitration Court recently established in New South Wales, and including in its membership representatives of both employers and employees, went into operation in April. It is expected by those in the colony who have been instrumental in establishing it that it will prove of great value in preserving industrial peace.

. . . The Swedish-Norwegian Committee appointed by King Oscar in 1895 to consider the question of the abolition of the joint consular system of the two countries has decided in favor of separate consular service. This arrangement will remove the principal cause of friction between Norway and Sweden.

. . . The May number of the *Woman's Home Companion* contains an article of exceptional interest by Dr. James L. Barton, one of the secretaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, on the capture, experiences and release of Ellen M. Stone, with a statement of the curious part which the affair played in the diplomatic history of the world.

. . . An international peace and art exposition is to be opened in Lisbon, Portugal, this month, in commemoration of the Hague Peace Conference. The exposition will be in the large halls of the Geographical Society, and will continue for four months. Many Portuguese societies will coöperate in it, and many authors, journalists, poets, artists, philanthropists, and peace workers from abroad are expected to attend.

. . . Speaking of the irrigation bill which recently passed the Senate, which provides that the receipts from the sales of public lands in the arid regions of the West shall be devoted to the construction of irrigation works for these regions, the *Boston Post* remarks that, "if we were to stop fighting in the Philippines we could afford to reclaim in one year as much arid land at the West as we now propose to reclaim in one hundred years; and it would cost us no more in money and absolutely nothing in loss of life."

. . . There is nothing definite to report as yet in regard to the peace negotiations in South Africa. The Boer leaders have been in earnest consultation, and have been taking the sentiments of the burghers in the commandoes. No truce has been declared, though Kitchener's forces have given the Boer leaders every opportunity for carrying on their consultations. There have been several minor engagements, and Kitchener continues to report his weekly "bag." The "bag" on the other side is not reported.

. . . Hon. Fredrik Bajer, president of the Society for the Neutralization of Denmark, has just published in pamphlet an able article, which appeared first in the "*Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée*," on "Federative Neutrality." It sets forth, with the reasons for it, a scheme for a peace alliance of the smaller states. The pamphlet is in French and is published by A. Pedone, Paris, 9 rue D' Egmont.

. . . Mayor Seth Low of New York, one of the delegates to the Hague Peace Conference in 1899, has sent to the English Church at The Hague, in which he worshipped at the time, a memorial of the Conference. It is a church window, with a picture of the Christ surrounded by figures of angels and representations of Faith, Hope and Love. Above the Christ figure is inscribed in Latin his saying: "*Pacem meam do vobis*" (My peace I give unto you). Below are the words: "An American Memorial of the International Conference of Peace."

. . . The British Indian Famine Commissioners have estimated that, in spite of the efforts made for the relief of the people, the number of deaths in British India during the recent famine was one and one-quarter millions. The *Arbitrator* comments thus: "The root of the evil is the land tribute. In Bombay one-fourth of the peasantry have lost their lands, and less than a fifth are free from debt. India is a poor country, and its peasantry are ground to the dust by a gigantic standing army. Taxation makes it impossible for the cultivators to provide for a time of scarcity."

. . . In a recent article in *Household Words* (London), Mr. Hall Caine says: "I am compelled to conclude that, according to the teaching of the Christian religion, it is not right to fight, and that the spectacle of two Christian nations praying to the same God for success for their opposing armies, ringing their church bells to celebrate their victory or to lament their defeat, singing on the one hand their *Te Deum* and on the other their *Miserere*, and all in the name of Him who said "Resist not evil," is a spectacle of deeper and crueller irony than anything else that civilization at this moment presents."

. . . In reply to the vote of thanks of the President and Fellows of Harvard University to the German Emperor for his proposed gift to the Germanic Museum, Emperor William has, through Mr. Jackson, chargé of the U. S. Embassy at Berlin, sent a telegram to Secretary Hay again expressing his thanks for all the kindness shown Prince Henry during his recent visit to the United States. Some Americans vote their thanks to the Prince for his recent public declaration that he found in the United States evidences that the country is something else than a "dollar-hunting nation."

. . . Late Russian government statistics state that during the year 1899 there were 18,029 officers in the Russian army who fell ill, of whom 265 died. In the rank and file of the army there were 322,686 cases of illness, and 5034 deaths.

. . . On the last day of March the Colombian Minister at Washington, Señor Concha, delivered to Secretary Hay a protocol between his government and that of the United States, under the terms of which Colombia concedes the rights necessary for the construction of a Panama canal, and unqualified consent to the sale of the rights of the new Panama Canal Company to the United States government.

PUBLIC MEETING IN TREMONT TEMPLE IN THE INTERESTS OF ARBITRATION AND PEACE.

Address by Hon. William I. Buchanan,
Delegate of the United States
to the Mexican Conference.

Results of the International American Conference at Mexico City.

On the 15th of April a public meeting in the interests of International Arbitration and Peace was held in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, under the auspices of the American Peace Society and the Committee of the Twentieth Century Club on International Relations. The principal address of the evening was given by Hon. William I. Buchanan of Iowa, one of the United States delegates to the recent Pan-American Conference, who had been invited to speak on the results of that Conference. Addresses were also made by Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Edwin D. Mead, the latter speaking on the work of the late John de Bloch. We give below these addresses, which were all able and interesting and held the undivided attention of the audience for nearly two hours:

The President of the American Peace Society, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, presided, and on opening the meeting made the following remarks:

GROUND FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

Once more, friends and supporters of the great cause of peace on earth and arbitration among nations, we meet in this town of Boston to thank God and take courage. Though mists have obscured our horizon for the last few years, yet whoever looks up to the zenith can see the vault of heaven and the wisely ordered progression of the governing forces of the universe obedient to the will of God.

Three years of merciless war in South Africa have manifested the cruel ambition of England to extend her empire through the blood and desolation and final annihilation of the liberties of a brave and sturdy people who have surpassed in enduring fortitude all other struggling nations since the sun went down at Yorktown.